

## THEIR STRONGHOLDS RUINED

Old Glory May Wave at  
Santiago To-Night.

WHEELER'S HEROIC DEEDS.

Though Very Ill He Plunged  
Into the Fight.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED.

General Miles Will Probably Go to  
Cuba Soon.

WATSON'S FLEET FOR SPAIN

Whether the Dilatory Camera Returns  
or Not.

A YELLOW-FEVER SUSPECT.

He Is an American Sailor at  
Key West.

NOTHING SERIOUS IS FEARED.

The Cubans Showed Great Bravery

and the Enemy Was Courageous—

How the Battle Was Fought—A

Camp Romance.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—During the afternoon a sensational rumor gained currency that radical changes in the plans for the occupation of Cuba were likely to be adopted by President McKinley. It can be said, upon the highest authority, however, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation.

The intimation that General Miles may soon leave Washington for some point where action is expected, is likely to prove true, but as yet it is nothing more tangible than a rumor. It is the very evident purpose of the war officials to send more troops to Cuba as soon as possible. In response to a message sent to General Shafter two days ago, a reply was received that the transports now off Santiago would be sent back to Key West at the earliest moment. The transports are needed to convey the additional troops to Cuba—troops that are evidently intended to re-enforce Shafter's command.

**A YELLOW-FEVER SUSPECT.**  
Word reaches the Marine Hospital service to-day that a suspicious case, possibly one of yellow-fever, had developed at the navy hospital at Key West, the patient being a sailor from the auxiliary ship Yankee. The facts were reported to the Navy Department, and an inquiry was at once instituted by the surgeon-general of the navy. He is not apprehensive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidences of yellow-fever, and it is probable that the case is nothing more than one having suspicious symptoms.

Secretary Long stated to-night that no change had been made in the naval programme. Commodore Watson's fleet, he said, would sail for Spain in a few days, even should Camara's squadron return to that country.

**BATTLE RAGED ALL DAY.**

American Troops Thundering at the Outer Fortifications of Santiago.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT DANDY, OFF JURAGUA, Friday, July 1 (4 P. M.), via PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, Saturday, July 2 (6 A. M.), and KINGSTON, JAMAICA (5:11 A. M.).—The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city. Since daybreak General Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country; and the entire line from left to right is within gunshot of Santiago town.

**ONLY ABOUT TWENTY KILLED.**

The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital corps headquarters at twenty killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death-roll can be accurately given. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, of the Twenty-second Infantry, is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

The Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds.

**STRONGHOLDS HAVE FALLEN.**

The Spanish strongholds of Caney and

El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro Castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops who are guarding Baiquiri and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended to-day's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's wall on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by to-morrow night. The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night, and by midnight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement, and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being, "There'll be hot time in Santiago to-morrow."

**HOW THE LINE FORMED.**

At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille, and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next, to the northeast, was General Kent's Division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner. Owing to General Young's illness, Colonel Woods, of the Rough Riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First volunteers, and the Tenth regular, and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under General Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores, in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First Artillery, under command of Captain Allen Capron. Every man in the army carried three-days' rations and ammunition to match; and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

**THE FIRST SHOT.**

The first shot was fired from the battery at 6:30 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allen K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued for twenty minutes without response. In the mean time the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second Artillery, under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen, the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated, and Captain Grimes's battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire.

**A RAKING FIRE.**

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso twenty-one shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from 3- and 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which were the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban Generals Garcia, Castillo, Capote, and Rabl. One shell struck a large sugar storehouse, on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all of the Cubans were wounded, and three of them will die.

**CUBANS AND COWBOYS.**

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso and then Colonel Wood with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth Cavalry started down the hill-sides straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes's battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush, and half-way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications, and the Spaniards pounding away at the hilltop with vicious persistence.

**INSURGENTS WOUNDED.**

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves, and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not

lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Colonel Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screaming and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismantled or the gunners driven off.

**THE ENEMY RETREATS.**

Away to the left General Lawton's Division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's Battery, was mean time fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly, and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans forced them to retreat.

At 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Captain Capron's guns, and the muskets of the men, broke the Spanish line, and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road, and Captain Grimes Battery immediately pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 500 Cubans, headed by Garcia, started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid General Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

**BRAVE OLD WHEELER.**

All this time General Sumner had commanded the center, owing to General Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 General Wheeler started on the two-mile journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing the wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the General all along the line. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and center of the line, and still holds his position.

The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the lines, and General Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan river, close to the line of outer fortifications. At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it, and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, as these guns are still on the beach at Baiquiri. He decided yesterday that they were unnecessary, and determined to strike at once.

**CHECKED BY THE RIVER.**

The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee, and Gloucester shelled the old fort, and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity, and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but owing to the broken railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juragua. It is probable that an effort will be made to-morrow to repair the bridge and a complete movement attempted.

To-day it was reported at Juragua that General Duffield had been defeated, but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

**DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.**

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid personal bravery of the American officers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps, and the fierce tropical sun, which hammered upon them the greater part of the day.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor, and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and the other Cuban generals led the troops in person, and showed great coolness in tight places.

**THE DONS RETREAT.**

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout, and the retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way, and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago, and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago will be within the city's walls, with the exception of 4,000 men under General Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have been frustrated.

**SECOND DAY OF THE BATTLE.**

Many Prisoners Will Be Taken—The Fighting Was Steady.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD. OUTSIDE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2, via GUANTANAMO.—The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all-day engagement yesterday. Caney will be taken with 2,000 prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our loss is probably close to a thousand. The total proportion of killed is very large, about 25 per cent.

One part of the line of the American forces slept on captured ground, and will renew the fight at sunrise.

## HUNDREDS ARE DEAD

AMERICANS, THOUGH DOUBTLESS VICTORS, LOSE VERY HEAVILY.

MANY OFFICERS ARE KILLED.

It Is Reported That Colonel Emory Received a Mortal Wound—Spaniards Suffer Greatly—The Sun Favors Our Boys.

AT GENERAL SHAFER'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Friday, July 1, 4 P. M., BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT CYNTHIA TO PORT ANTONIO, July 2, via KINGSTON, July 2, 11:30 P. M.—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and magnificent dash of veterans it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and at this hour is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this writing, but it probably approaches 500. The proportion of officers is large.

**KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

A partial list of the officers killed or wounded follows:

Captain O'Neill, of the Rough Riders, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lobkoff, Twenty-second Infantry.

Captain W. P. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Scott, Thirtieth Infantry, wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieutenant Ore, Sixth.

Captain Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, wounded in the stomach.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.

Captain J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the arm.

Captain A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the right arm.

Captain Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Augustus, wounded in side and arm.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carel, Sixth, wounded in the hip.

Lieutenant Mayer, Company H, Third Cavalry, wounded in the hip.

Lieutenant Herman, Sixth, spine injured.

Lieutenant Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip.

Captain Walker, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the right leg.

Lieutenant Robertson, Company G, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the right leg.

Lieutenant Purdy, Company C, Sixth, wounded in the thigh.

Captain Morgan, Third Cavalry, wounded in the head.

Captain Carpenter, Seventeenth, wounded in the stomach.

Captain Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, wounded in the arm.

Captain Torrey, sixth in the leg.

Lieutenant Beroas, Seventh Infantry, Major Corlies, Seventh.

Captain Jackson, Seventh.

Lieutenant Charles E. Field, Seventh, shot through the forehead, fatally.

It is also reported that Colonel Emory was killed.

**DISASTROUS RESULTS.**

In some cases every officer in a company was lost. The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Chaffee by division lost in killed, wounded, or taken prisoners 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number.

The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's faces.

The engagement opened when the fleet lying outside the entrance to the harbor began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing was from the east side of Santiago from a hill. The eastern line of defense is practically watered.

The fighting yesterday was steady, though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defense. Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, while ours was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a special target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

The hospital service is admirable, though somewhat cramped. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Captain Grimes's guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. The next Spanish shot burst just beyond the battery, and riddled a sugar-house, behind which Colonel Wood's Rough Riders were waiting a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German, and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

**WE WERE WORSTED.**

Captain Grimes's shells, set for a range of 2,500 yards, slightly overshoot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder, and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time there had been no infantry fire, except on the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by Generals Chaffee and Lawton.

**ANOTHER STORY OF THE FIGHT.**

The Rifle Pits Shelled by Our Fleet—Shells Cause Death.

WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN, IN FRONT OF AGUADORES, Friday, July 1, noon, by the Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dandy, by way of PORT ANTONIO, Saturday, July 2, via KINGSTON, 11:15 A. M.—(Delayed in transmission).—The American fleet has been shelling the fort and rifle pits of Aguadores all the morning. The Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer tees took a train at Jaragua in two divisions, the first at 5 A. M. and the second at 7:15. A rickety engine ran the six miles in about an hour, and stopped a mile and a half from the fort, out of sight.

General Duffield, commanding the land forces, signalled to the New York to begin firing at 9:30. The New York and the Suwanee advanced until about 2,000 yards distant from the fort. The Suwanee, with three successive shots, knocked the Spanish flag off the fort, wrecked the corner of the structure, and shot away the staff.

**SHOOTING FROM RIFLE PITS.**

The Cubans and the Thirty-third threw out skirmishers on the hill, and shots were exchanged all the morning with the rifle pits. The fort and the block-house were both silenced by the New York, whose secondary battery peppered the ravine, while occasionally the deafening roar of the turret guns was heard.

Early in the advance slight communication

marked up the railroad track and another force went around the beach out of sight of the Spanish forts. Six small shells were thrown over the heads of the men, too close for comfort, and the troops were sent to cover under the embankment in the railroad cut. There they are now awaiting orders. The sharpshooters are popping away from the hillside, and occasionally the report of a ship's gun is heard.

The officers and men who formed this advance were General Duffield, Colonel Boyce, with the Thirty-third Michigan; Major Webb, Third Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt, First Battalion; and Major Burton, Second Battalion. Captain Fred, Alger, son of the Secretary of War, who is an aide of General Shafter, was with the regiment.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the engine was forced to return for water. On the first trip half the command was brought back, and the train returned for the others.

**MERELY A DIVERSION.**

It develops that this attack was merely a diversion in favor of General Lawton's movement around the right flank. It is a mistake to take Aguadores as the river is unfordable and the Spaniards have blown up the far end of the railroad bridges. Only Companies B, D, and H took part in the action, owing to the limited space where the men could be deployed.

The killed thus far were all the victims of the first shells fired by the Spaniards, who had the line of range of the railroad, though the firing was high. The men had just thrown off their packs when a shell from a 3-inch cannon exploded in the ranks of I Company. The killed were:

JOHN FRANKLIN, of Diamonddale, Mich.

SEABRIGHT.

Frank Lawson, of Lawton, Mich., left arm fractured.

D. A. Starke, of Ann Arbor, Mich., right arm fractured.

Clifford H. Curtis, of Land Lake.

All the killed and wounded were members of Company I, which is made up of sons of veterans.

The train left a second shell exploded on the track, wounding a number of others.

**A SCENE AT CHICKAMAUGA.**

Northern Bands Playing Dixie; Southern, Star Spangled Banner.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 2.—There were no developments at Camp Thomas to-day, and the ordinary routine, including the weekly inspection, was in progress.

Major-General Brooke will be succeeded in command at Camp Thomas by General Wade, commander of the Third Corps. General A. C. Remington, appointed to succeed General Brooke in command of the department of the Gulf, will have his headquarters at Atlanta.

Up to to-night there had arrived a total of 11,238 recruits. The regulars will all have received their full complement within three or four days.

The work of the paymasters is progressing. Fifteen regiments have been paid up to date.

Within forty-eight hours Colonel Huld-koper, chief surgeon of the First Corps, has organized the corps hospital and three ambulance companies.

A scene was witnessed at the park to-night that inspired the soldiers with the spirit of the soldiers at the camp. The Associated Press bulletin announcing that the Spaniards in front of Santiago had been driven by the Americans from their rifle-pits into the city was telegraphed to General Brooke's headquarters from the city just after dark. The news spread like wildfire, and soon more than 20,000 soldiers turned out in their night clothes, many of them carrying national flags, and all singing national airs and cheering. Quickly a number of the bands from northern regiments, dressed in their night clothes, set up "Dixie," and then the Georgia and Arkansas bands turned out, playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Marching Through Georgia."

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the First Georgia, and Colonel Good, of the First Pennsylvania, embraced each other between the lines of the two regiments.

They were taken upon the shoulders of the men of the two regiments and carried through the camp with their arms about each other. The men went to the headquarters of General Rosser, who came out of his tent and made a rousing, patriotic speech. The whole camp was wild for a time.

**GENERAL SCHWAN TRANSFERRED.**

Goes Back to the Fourth Army Corps—Many Recruits.

TAMPA, FLA., July 2.—By his own request General Schwan has been transferred from the Seventh back to the Fourth Army Corps. He will assume command of the division of General Cope-plinger's corps at Tampa, composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth regulars. This division has been in command of Colonel Isaac D. Key, but it is believed he will not be able to go to Cuba on the next expedition.

General Schwan will take with him his adjutant, Captain Hutcheson, and his aides, Lieutenant Baron and Lieutenant Sumner. Major Appel remains a chief surgeon, charged with the Seventh Cavalry, and Fred W. Cole, division quartermaster and Captain Alverde assistant inspector-general.

**SIX HUNDRED RECRUITS.**

Six hundred recruits for the regular army arrived here to-day, together with thirty-eight for the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

The bark Amapala, with refugees from Habana, is now in detention at the Mullet Key quarantine station. She left Habana about two weeks ago, and has on board fifty persons, principally women.

Miss Mary Schroeder and Charles La-fayette, charged with the Seventh Cavalry, were married here this afternoon. The bride travelled alone all the way from California for this purpose.

**ICE FACTORY DESTROYED.**

Explosion at an Early Hour This Morning Causes Disastrous Fire.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred in the Klondike Ice Company's Works, located on Twenty-eighth street near the corner of O street, and immediately thereafter the building was wrapped in flames. The department was called to the scene and responded promptly, but ere they could get to work on the fire, the building, together with its contents, a storeroom full of ice, was destroyed. The details of the accident could not be gathered this morning, as the fire occurred just a few moments before this paper went to press, but it is understood that one of the boilers in the building exploded, and caused the fire. The flames had not been entirely subdued at this writing, but they were under control.

**Condition of the Sick.**

The condition of Captain Drinkard was unchanged yesterday.

Colonel William E. Tanner was reported last night as being somewhat weaker. His condition is now thought to be hopeless.

Mr. Robert Hill's condition is desperate, and the end with him is looked for at any time.

**Stole the Farmer's Money.**

Ida Burch and John McLeary are prisoners at the Second City Jail, where they are charged with stealing \$1,000 from the person of I. N. Eubank, a countryman.

**A Trip to Buckroe.**

The Ladies' Society of St. John's German Lutheran church have about completed all arrangements for their grand

excursion to Buckroe Beach next Thursday. The trip will be made over the Chesapeake and Ohio road. Train leaves Broad-Street depot at 8 o'clock, and, returning, leaves Buckroe at 1:30 P. M.

**MRS. DANIEL BILLEY DEAD.**

Passed Away Suddenly of Heart-Disease—Mrs. Chesley's Funeral.

Mrs. Daniel Billey died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning, at her residence, in Chesterfield, near Forest Hill Park. She was in the 67th year of her age, and was highly esteemed by many friends. She leaves nine children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Strotmeyer, Miss Lena and Rosa, and Sister Alphonso, who took the veil; Messrs. George B., Joseph W., John B., Henry E., and Frank A. Billey.

The funeral of Mr. R. F. Chesley will be held at his residence, No. 611 north Eighth street, this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The following detail from Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, has been made to act as pall-bearers: C. J. Johnson, first lieutenant-commander; Andrew Gill, second lieutenant-commander; C. T. Locher, P. P. Winston, R. N. Northern, Ryland Norvell, Peter McCurdy, and Emmett Richardson.

**Torpedo-Boat Damaged.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—The Talbot, a torpedo-boat, was damaged while being docked at Southport, and will not get away from here before Monday night. She was hauled up on Skinner's Marine railway to-day for repairs. A force of machinists will be kept at work on her during all of to-morrow and next day, so as to speed her on her way to the South. The Gwin, the Talbot's companion boat, proceeded to Charleston on her way to Key West to-day.

**Prizes Brought In.**

KEY WEST, July 2.—A. M.—The Spanish steamer Bonita, Estuero, of about 600 tons, and a small schooner, the Emmanuel and Kaouel, captured by the Hornet on June 27th and 28th off Manzanillo, were brought in here this morning by a prize crew, under Ensign Mark St. Clair Ellis.